

FLOODED BY THE FLOYD

SCENES OF UNUTTERABLE DESOLATION AND WOE.

The frightful flood which the Floyd River poured over an enterprising Iowa City, sweeping away homes and crushing out lives.

Sioux City's Calamity.

Sioux City correspondence: One of the saddest scenes in the history of the flood disaster of the West stands revealed. The contemptible Floyd River, which spread such desolation through this city, has crept back to its original narrow channel, leaving vast piles of shattered houses, torn up streets, broken telegraph poles and tangled masses of debris to attest the fury with which it swept the place, engulfing the homes of hundreds and extinguishing human lives. Not less than thirty-five persons were drowned, and just how many more may have been borne to the raging Missouri may never be known. The flood did not sweep down in a wall

crushing out life and homes by its very weight, as Johnston's flood did. It was expected, to some extent, for weeks of rain had poured down upon the hills at whose feet Sioux City lies, and had turned every little stream in Western Iowa into a turbulent river; but Tuesday night preceding the overflow, the slow fall of the waters was hurried into a fierce down-



General view of the city, looking west across Floyd River. Almost every lot in the blank space shown in the foreground contained a house, and all were swept away.

fall, and when day broke Wednesday morning the flood was tearing at its bank. In the middle of the night a wild gale began, and that, with the rain, did the business of death. The flood runs east of the thick of the city into the Missouri River, which bends at this point, and is almost directly north. It comes from the hills, and is an inconceivable stream for the most of its course till it reaches Sioux City, where it broadens somewhat. In dry weather the numberless streams that feed it are mere ditches, but under such storms as we have had lately they grow wild. They gorged the flood.

The rising of the wind forced the water in the flood down through its banks, and finally pitched a volume into the course through Sioux City that would have strained the capacity of a great river. It reached the town at 8 o'clock in a wave about two feet high, which roared over the Floyd course and tossed spray up about the piers of the railroad bridges. Preparations have already been made for clearing out families and personal property in the district sure to be flooded, and under the instructions of the police chief, mounted men had been sent from house to house with a warning based on reports from up the river. The first wave rolled to the knees of the horses of the patrolmen, but they kept about their duty pushing through the flood and driving families from the houses. In cases this was a difficult matter. The flood had never shown anger before, and even when the first rush came many persons clung to their little property and refused to leave their homes. The mounted men worked till the spray was dashing over their horses' flanks and then took to the high places with the hundreds of workmen who had seen the tide coming and had left the factories, the packing-houses and the round-houses and scrambled for safety.

After the Lull the Storm.

There was a lull after the first burst, and the people standing on the



How Mrs. Kelly spent 24 hours.

bridges and looking up the river said that what had come before was mere petulance to the greater force behind. Up among the hills the waters of the Floyd were seen leaping into the air, but charging down always between the steep banks, with the trunks of trees above them frantically tossed

like the clubs of some barbarian army, as far as the eye could follow the waters into the woods above. And in a few minutes their force was felt in repeated bursts that covered a great section of the city with the mad flood. The scene that followed it was cruel beyond belief. In the part of the flooded district that bore the main weight of the attack hundreds of poor working people lived with their families in frame houses convenient to the factories where the heads of the families were employed. The flood swept these slight tenements before it, and made them driftwood before the very eyes of the watchers on the bridges. Some of the slighter ones were picked from their posts and tossed, contents and all, on the surface of the water. Others made a stout resistance, but were crushed or rent as it happened, and sent on the same course. In less than an hour and a half the homes of 3,500 people had been either borne down toward the Missouri as driftwood or were standing dismantled in the middle of the flood. From the bridges the people who had fled at the first warning watched the dreadful scene. They saw men and women clinging to the roofs of houses and screaming for help. The waves climbed, and soon, before the eyes of the watchers, these human creatures were dashed from their places and sent whirling down the river, driftwood themselves. Above the Milwaukee and St. Paul bridge a whole family clung to the roof of a frame house. Among them was a little girl. Suddenly she let go her hold and slipped into the flood. Later she was found alive lying on a pile of driftwood half a mile below. Her father and the rest of the family went away with the house, which succumbed to the waves shortly after the

himself, although an expert swimmer. Four years ago Anderson swam out into the Missouri River and saved two lives. A handsome monument will be erected by the Knights of Pythias lodge to which he belonged.

Scenes of Woe and Desolation.



Scenes of the awful flood.

child fell. The father was drowned, but the other members of the family escaped. The mother was rescued by an engineer who had himself been let down from the railroad bridge to the plank to which she clung.

Facing a Dreadful Fate.

Houses disappeared completely and the families clinging to the roofs were seen next hundreds of yards down stream wildly striking out for support from the drift. Some were thrown unconscious into masses of wood piled against the bridge piers. Still more were seen fighting for life, tossed in the middle current of the stream. Some of these were thrown



Life savers at work.

by side currents to the shore; some went straight to the Missouri. It was a desperate task to face the fury of the flood, but many brave men ventured out in small boats and picked up the drowning men and women. While the flood was at its height many of these were saved by ropes held by men in safe places. Some were armed with ropes and long poles, and a large number of lives were saved in consequence. One of those thus rescued was William Mills. He came sailing down with the tide in a common dry-goods box. Long before he reached the trestle-work he had attracted the people's attention, and the life-saving rope was lowered and in waiting. Just before he reached it, however, the box turned, and Mills all but missed the rope. He succeeded in grasping the rope, and was quickly hauled up onto the level track.

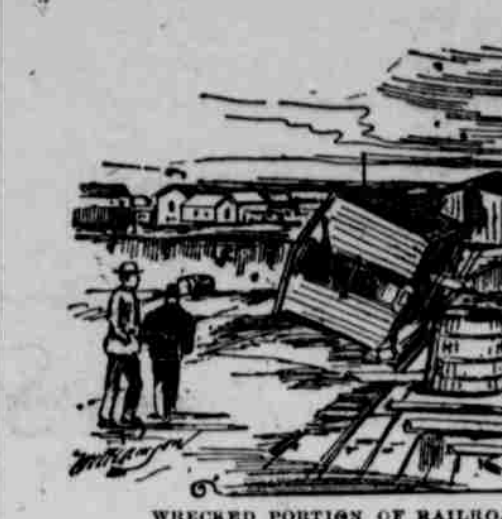
Many incidents of the flood were thrilling. Chief Hawman rescued Robert Cockran's family and Victor Grillet's family from the roofs of their houses. Louis Krumann, a milkman, saw two men go out in a boat, chop a hole in a roof, and draw out a family who were shivering in the water, that reached to their chins in the back room of the top floor. The two men started out on a second trip, capsized, and were drowned.

The most pathetic incident connected with the disaster was the drowning of Andrew G. Anderson, who had saved twenty-seven lives. Anderson was exhausted by his perilous work and his friends had forced him to desist, but later, when a family was discovered in a building likely to float away any moment, he took a boat and went to its rescue. Being capsized, he was too weak to save

the water was so great as to scoop out a channel six feet deep. The heavy stone curbing was swept away and telegraph, telephone and electric light poles and wires were contorted into tangled masses.

A Perilous Railroad Trip.

From the eve of the flood until

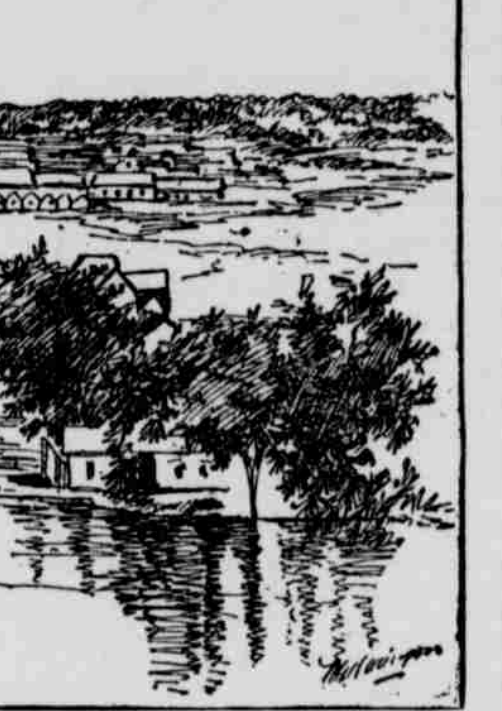


Wrecked portion of railroad leading into stockyards.

Thursday no train entered the city. Then a train was pushed through on the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha line, from Manila, and the trip was one of the most perilous ever undertaken. A repair train was sent ahead and the road was practically built up ahead of the passenger coaches. At every mile was a station where the train was met by men who had been encountered, and when Mapleton was reached the train ran through lakes bigger than those on which clubmen sail in their yachts in the summer time. The Maple River had overflowed its banks and for miles around the farms lay under from three to ten feet of water. When the Little Sioux was reached the situation was found to be extremely dangerous. The road here runs over a long trestle across the bottoms, but there the water was rushing tumultuously against the tracks. A gale of fifty miles an hour was blowing, and when it swept over a lake made by the flood for five miles on either side it tossed up breakers like those that rush across Lake Michigan. Half way out the engineer halted. The conductor got out and signaled him ahead. He went on through the flood. The passengers, in fear and many of them, white-faced, stood upon the platforms and clutched at the handrails. The waters sprayed around them and they could feel the trestle quaking. The trestle passed, the next danger point was the bridge over the river, which was swinging beneath the blows of the noisy Little Sioux. It was stanch, though, and the train ran over in safety and reached Sioux City.

Although nearly 4,000 people were rendered homeless there is little destitution, as the relief committees are carrying out the work of assistance on systematic principles, and besides most of the heads of families are employed in clearing up the debris left by the flood. Sioux City is hopeful and a few weeks more will see it "boomin' on the road to renewed prosperity, as though a financial loss of nearly \$2,000,000 had not been visited upon it.

Perilous Ore in Central Park.



Perilous ore in Central Park.

"There is silver in Central Park, and I think gold and tin are also to be found there." The speaker was Colonel H. Charles Ulman, a lawyer of New York. Colonel Ulman, who was in command of the Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves during the civil war, is a practical miner as well as a soldier and lawyer. For eight years he was interested in mining in Colorado, and the knowledge he had gained in regard to it is of the practical sort.

"What makes you think those metals are to be found there?" he was asked. "I have found one, silver, and there are indications of the others," he replied. "Not long ago, while passing through the depressed roadway at Sixty-fifth street, I noticed a rock of peculiar appearance in the north retaining wall. I examined it with the glass I always carry in my pocket, and saw unmistakable traces of silver. I clipped off a piece of the rock. I fused five milligrams of it in making an assay, and the result of the assay was a showing of forty-six ounces of silver to the ton. I learned from inquiry at the park department that all the rock used in building this retaining wall was quarried in the park. If that be the case, there is silver in Central Park. Since I clipped the piece from the stone in the wall in the Sixty-fifth street roadway, the stone has been removed and another has been put in its place, but I am confident that a little prospecting would result in finding stone in the park that will not only show traces of silver but of gold and tin as well.

Editor Smith of the Philadelphia Press thinks the czar's government is "the best for Russia." In his opinion the Russians have all the liberty they can assimilate. If he had spent a year in Kennanizing, as it were, among the prisons of Russia instead of luxuriating at court, he would have come back with a different story. Editor Smith would not make a good police reporter.

The Empress of Russia presented to her father, the King of Denmark, six beautiful white Arab horses of great value on the occasion of his golden wedding anniversary. The Empress goes back to the old idea of royal presents. The Arab horse has ever been one of the luxuries that could not always be purchased with money.

Among months May can properly be described as the raining favorite

At the Stock Yards.



Scene at the railroad bridge.

lery. Scale houses, slaughter houses, barrels and tubs, cattle sheds, chutes, etc., were swept by the flood and piled ten to fifteen feet high in one indescribable confusion. Hundreds of hogs and cattle perished. Toward Leech street, where the strongest current ran, the force of

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

A Man in a Thousand.

Stranger—Are you the gentleman who caught a big, burly burglar and held on with bull-dog tenacity until he ceased to struggle and you were able to bind and gag him?

Gentleman—Yes; what is it you wish?

Stranger—I called, sir, to ask if you would not accept an agency for some of the long-felt wants which we manufacture and which no family should be without. —New York Weekly.

Not Treated Well.

Prison Visitor—You are treated well here, are you not?

Convict—No, I ain't.

"I am surprised. Tell me what you wish the prison authorities to do for your comfort."

"Lemme out." —New York Weekly.

New York's 150.

She—Ward McAllister says that New York society is now composed of only 150.

He—Who's the 1 and the 5? I know who the cipher is. —Detroit Free Press.

Plain Enough.

Mr. Impressionist—That's my last, there on the easel. Now, that is a picture, Squibs.

Squibs—Yes, so it is. I can tell that by the frame. —Life.

Returns Came in Early.

Husband—Er—my dear, there is going to be a very important election at my club to-night, and I may—

Wife—Very well. I'll wait up to hear the returns.

"Um—er—are you interested in the returns?"

"Yes—your returns." —Exchange.

Atheistic Doctrine.

He—Sorry to have kept you waiting, but my watch was wrong. I shall never have faith in it again.

She—It's not faith you need but works. —Life.

Cause for Nervousness.

He (quizzingly)—You were awfully nervous when we were married.

She—Well, any other woman would have been nervous when she was being married to you. —Brooklyn Life.

What It Might Mean.

Mrs. White (calling on an old servant)—So your husband is dead, Margaret?

Margaret (vigorously wiping her eyes)—Ah, yes, mum; he's been smothered in his grave these many years. —Harper's Bazar.

What It Means.

Wife—"What does it mean in this paper when it says that the young German Emperor expects a call to arms?"

Husband—"A call to arms? I suppose he expects his wife to say: 'Wilhelm, take the baby.' —General Manager.

Indifferent.

Jeweler—"If you think this jewelry is too expensive for your friend, let me show you something else."

Student—"Ah! There's where you don't know my friend. It's all the same to him whether he owes 100 marks or 500." —Fliegende Blätter.

A Considerate Passenger.

Worried mother (in a railroad train)—I hope my baby's crying doesn't disturb you. I can't stop it.

Old bachelor (genially)—I'm all right, madam. Don't worry about me. I'm afraid, though, the noise is a sort of a wet blanket on those young people yonder.

"Dear me! Why?"

"They're on their wedding tour." —General Manager.

Too Much Curiosity.

"What was God doing all this time before he made this world?" asked an inquisitive Bob Ingersoll of a Harlem Sunday-school teacher.

The teacher was silent for some minutes, evidently absorbed in deep thought, but arousing himself he said:

"God was growing switches with which to drive out the curiosity of little boys" and drawing the boy across the bench, the teacher allayed, temporarily at least, the curiosity of the seeker after more light. —Texas Siftings.

An Unkind Remark.

Miss Murray Hill—I wonder if Bridget drinks? Of late her nose is suspiciously red.

Mr. Murray Hill—Maybe she has got hold of some of that red paint you smear on your face when you go to the theater. —Texas Siftings.

Careless but Cutting.

Attorney Wantling—What did your father say when he saw my picture in your watch?

Miss Worth—That it was the only case you had ever appeared in. —Jeweler's Weekly.

The Cute Jap.

A gentleman traveling in Japan broke the mainspring of his watch, which he took to a native village jeweler. The watch was returned in apparently as good going order as ever, and kept good time until the rainy season set in, when it stopped. Being in the city of Tokio at that time, the traveler took the watch to an English workman, who was astonished to find that the cunning Jap had put in a spring made out of bamboo, which so long as it kept dry remained elastic, but during wet weather had gathered dampness and lost its power.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Careful Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The Den of Lions.

The lesson for Sunday, June 12, may be found in Daniel 6: 16-28.

INTRODUCTION.

The window, open toward Jerusalem, is the real introduction to this lesson. It is the ante-room to the den of harmless lions. For Daniel had two places where he stood alone, two closets, indeed, of communion with God, a window seat and a lion's den. And the one accounted for prayer made out of a cage of death a glorious citadel of strength. Who knows what passed on that night among the lions? John Bunyan, speaking from behind the bars of Bedford jail, can tell us. Any soul persecuted for righteousness sake can declare it. Read the 57th Psalm, the Psalm of the lion's den: "My soul is among lions—I will sing and give praise."

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Then the king commanded. When the logic of his own laws was used against him. He was himself subject to them. —Daniel. Now, doubtless, an old man. Years have intervened since the last lesson. —Den. Or cave. Frequently applied to a cavern from the verb to excavate, cut out. —Servest. The word for hard work, labor. —Continually. Literally, in a circuit. Douay: Always. Used several times here.

A stone was brought. Suggesting the precautions at the burial of Christ's body. —Signet. Or ring. So the Douay. —Purpose, or will. The root-verb means to go forth. Changed. A peculiar word; first meaning, to double, hence, to do over again, hence, to change. The Douay version here is odd: that nothing should be done against Daniel. (The verb do again seems to have been read do against.)

Passed the night? One word in the Hebrew; to house. (Bath.) —Fasting. Douay: Laid himself down without taking supper. Doubtless the meaning is that he did not give himself to his usual feasting. —Instruments of music. A difficult term to render. The original root seems to be to pound. The margin suggests dancing girls. It was evidently a night of restraint for the king.

In the morning. Or, in the dawning; literally, brightness, i. e., he rose with the light. The same word is used at Esther 6: 14.

Lamentable, i. e., grieved, distressed; from the verb to cut up. —Able to deliver, or, strong enough to deliver. The verb literally means to contain, to have capacity.

Said Daniel. Said is a rare word, like our quoth. —Live forever. Ordinary salutation of a subject to his king.

My God, Hebrew, God of me; personal acknowledgment. —Angel. From the verb, to go on an errand, one of the Lord's couriers. —Shut. Frequently applied to the shutting of gates. Isa. 60: 11. —Innocency. Or, cleanness; from the verb to be pure, clear. —Hurt. Same word used above of the lions. The beasts did him no hurt, because he had done the king no hurt.

Glad. He was a valuable servant of the king, and doubtless beloved. —Taken up. Hebrew; caused to ascend. —Believed. Hebrew; to trust, or lean upon with assurance; from this comes our Amen.

Accused. An interesting word. Literally, they ate up pieces of Daniel, i. e., slandered him. Like our expression, tear to pieces. Ps. 35: 15 ("They did tear me.") —Had the mastery of them. Or perhaps had seized them, laid hold of the king, and doubtless beloved. —Taken up. Hebrew; caused to ascend. —Believed. Hebrew; to trust, or lean upon with assurance; from this comes our Amen.

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